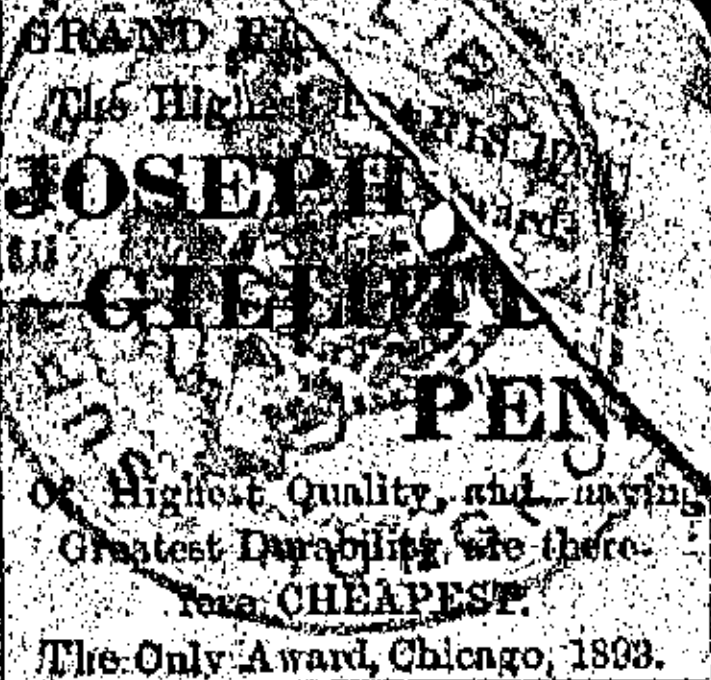


Every Supreme Point Hongkong

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.



No. 13,816 號陸十百捌千壹萬第 日陸十月伍年十二緒光 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 1st, 1902 式拜禮 號壹月柒年貳百九千壹英港香 PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH

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10.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
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11.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
12.00 p.m. to 12.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.30 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.30 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
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3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
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4.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
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5.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
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8.45 p.m. & 9 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. very 15 minutes.
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Less old than the above.
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GAS LIGHTING THROUGHOUT.
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A FIRST CLASS HOTEL of 100 rooms, elegantly furnished.
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Terms Moderate.
F. D'A. SILVA, Manager.
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1902.
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Telegraphic Address: "HINGKEE."
1692

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Every Convenience for Travellers.
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Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor and for publication, but as evidence of good faith. All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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Telegraphic Address: "Press," Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed. P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

MARRIAGE.

On the 25th June, at the Park Church, by the Rev. G. A. Hurlbut, M.A., JAMES WILLIAM NICHOLSON, of Chungking, Szechuen, to EDITH NICOLA CHANNELL, of Brighton Hill, London.

[1816]

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VŒUX ROAD CL.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 1st July, 1902.

It appears from our London correspondent's telegram of the 29th June that some serious obstacle has arisen in the path of an agreement between the Washington Government and the Vatican over the religious difficulties in the Philippines. And yet it is only three weeks ago that we were told that the United States special mission to Rome had arrived at a friendly settlement on all the main questions relating to Romanist organisations. There was to be no interference with Roman Catholic schools and Church property was to be respected, while the Roman prelates were to co-operate in the reform of abuses in connection with the Friars. We have no information as to what is the point over which the difficulty has arisen. A New York telegram of the 21st June, which we reproduced in yesterday's issue, stated that "some dissent had been expressed on the minor points at issue, but it was not believed that they would materially affect the larger considerations." Accordingly an early settlement was believed to be assured. This sanguine estimate unfortunately has been disappointed, and the settlement is still awaited. That this is so is hardly surprising, seeing that Spain, most Roman Catholic of countries, was never able to settle the religious difficulties in the Archipelago. Yet it has long been evident that the Vatican is very anxious to conciliate American sentiment. We do not know whether the stories of the mission by Leo XIII. to American States, but rather to the respect accorded

to the movement among the Romanists in the United States which has been called by the name of "Americanism." The Vatican, no doubt, has recognised like others that the United States compel more attention than Spain, in spite of the "Catholicity" of the latter country. Therefore we cannot think that the misunderstanding between the Governments of Rome and Washington can be of long duration. So-called minor points, as we have good reason to know, even by reference to the South African War only, may cause tedious delay in negotiations. But as it seems that Mr. Tarr and the authorities at the Vatican so nearly reached an agreement, it is to be trusted that a little time will be needed to reach a final settlement. It is certain that without a definite arrangement in religious matters no lasting peace can be hoped for in the Philippines.

The Japanese ship "Chikuma" left the harbour yesterday for Germany. His Honour A. G. Wise presided over the Summary Court yesterday, having resumed the post of Palace Judge.

Workmen yesterday began the demolition of the Clock Tower scaffolding, which was put up for the illuminations. This seems like missing a good opportunity to demolish the old obstruction itself.

Sir Halliday Macartney, who has just returned upon his 70th year, has been Counselor and English Secretary to the Chinese Legation in London for over 25 years, that is since China first sent a permanent diplomatic representative to reside in London.

Sir Claude MacDonald, British Minister at Tokyo, was proposing to give a garden party on the afternoon of the 26th ult. in honour of the Coronation of King Edward, and issued about a thousand invitations before the news of the postponement arrived.

H.E. Sr. Castello Branco, the Portuguese Minister Extraordinary to China, and his secretary arrived in Shanghai on the 22nd ult. from Peking. The Portuguese Vice-Consul, M. Botia, and a deputation from the Club de Recreio went on board the "Lien-shing" to meet him.

The "Kobe Chronicle" complains strongly of vandalism at Kyoto and says that the restoration of the Nijo Palace, or Castle, is garish both in colour and design. It seems likely that the new Japanese decorators should be engaged in destroying one of the triumphs of the old school.

When the Japanese warships "Asama" and "Takasago" on their way to England, were 50 miles away from Britain an interchange of compliments by wireless telegraphy took place between the Japanese and English admirals, and the Japanese admiral was informed of the arrangements which had been made for his reception.

Cholera is still raging at Sochow among the natives, and the deaths are numerous. It has been reported that there were at one time as many as 100 deaths in one day. In the last few days (writes the Mercury correspondent on the 21st ult.) there have been two or three "scars" among the foreigners, but nothing serious has resulted yet. All precautions are being taken as regards food and water. The foreign and native physicians are kept busy attending to all at all hours of the day and night.

A resolution has been passed by the Council of the British and Foreign Aristation Association expressing anxiety and alarm at the widespread suffering caused to the Chinese people by the increased taxation necessary to meet the enormous indemnity of the Tls. 450,000,000 (equal to upwards of 80 millions sterling) payable to the Great Powers of Europe and the United States in accordance with the Treaty signed in September, 1901. The burden, said the resolution, was intensified by the continuous fall in the value of silver, which meant an addition of upwards of Tls. 9,000,000 to the 450,000,000 of the indemnity. The Association considered that the time had come when the signatory Powers of Europe and America should recognise without hesitation that the burden they had laid on China was greater than she could possibly bear.

As has already been announced, China Conference boat-freights are to be reduced to practically the level of New York rates. Nine months ago the rate from Liverpool to China or Japan was 65s. per ton of 40 ft. At the beginning of November, in response to the urgent representations of certain Manchester exporters, the rate was reduced to 55s. This is to be reduced to 45s. per ton, a level which has not been quoted for many years. "Light freight" is to be 30s. for China and Japan, instead of 40s. The special feature in this rearrangement of freight is, however, that grey sheetings and grey drills, the goods that are being shipped from America to the East in such large quantities, are to be carried for 25s. provided the measurement is under 120wt. for 40 ft. To all merchants who accept rebates from the China Conference ring these rates are subject to a return of 10 per cent. at the end of each half year. Therefore the 25s. rate works out at 22s. 6d., this being practically the equivalent of the New York to China rate. It may be mentioned the reductions will also benefit exporters to Penang, Singapore, and the Straits generally, where the rates hitherto will be 40s., 25s. 6d. (light freight), and 25s. for grey sheetings and drills.

Mr. Wynne, the agent of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, has been offered the management of a large development company in North China, and will probably resign his present appointment.

The owners of a Newchwang bean-mill which was destroyed by fire and reconstructed last month, have made the bold experiment of shipping their oil in bulk to Canton direct in a tank steamer.

According to the "National Zeitung," the German cruisers "Geier," "Seeadler," "Bussard," and "Schwalbe" will very shortly leave East Asiatic waters and return to their respective stations in America, Australia and East Africa.

We have received from Messrs. Cheung, the well-known local photographer, two excellent photographs of the presentation by H.E. the Officer Administering the Government of the Southern African Medal to Colonel-Sergeant H. J. Moorhouse on the 21st ult.

The English Press, says an "Odessaische Lloyd" despatch, extols the speeches of Count Waldersee who is the guest of Lord Roberts. Waldersee praised the humanity and bravery of the English Army in South Africa. Field-Marshal Roberts spoke highly about the large German Army.

It is reported that the Formosan Government has decided to put into practice from next year a long considered scheme to monopolise the manufacture of tobacco. It is proposed in a new law to establish a factory at Taipei and to manufacture tobacco intended for the consumption of Chinese and Japanese with least imported from China and the South Sea Islands.

A memorial has been prepared by Messrs. Orr, Robertson and Burton, solicitors, on behalf of the Calcutta hotel-proprietors, for submission to the Viceroy, protesting against the recent order of the Bengal Government prohibiting the employment of barmaids, and praying for the repeal of the order. The memorial quotes the case of a similar order made by the Burma Government which has been repealed by the Government of India.

M. Bandin, it is reported from Paris, has refused to accept the governorship of Indo-China, as he is desirous of remaining a deputy. The following are the names of the candidates:—M.M. Pichon, Mesureur and Laurent, the last named being the Financial Superintendent. To-day in Paris the Council of Ministers will take up the question of the appointment of the Governor of Indo-China, and will go into the question whether some modifications should not be introduced in connection with the post.

In the year 1899 as many as 7,702 labourers emigrated from Hiroshima, which takes the lead among Japanese prefectures in sending out emigrants, while the number already abroad was estimated at 10,169. During that year the money remitted home by the emigrants amounted to 246,618 yen, while 952 men returned bringing with them savings to the amount of 238,505 yen. Thus the savings of the labourers of Hiroshima remitted to Japan amounted to 1,085,123 yen for that year. This is the result of investigations made by the authorities of the Hiroshima Kencho. During last year (1901) the savings remitted to Hiroshima had increased to 1,860,000 yen.

A letter posted in Sydney, N.S.W., as long ago as March 25th, 1897, addressed to a Yokohama firm, reached the latter about four days ago. In justice to the Sydney Post-Office, says the "Japan Herald," it should be added that the letter touched Yokohama for the first time on the 25th April, 1897, via Nagasaki, where it arrived on the 22nd of that month, but the Yokohama Post Office officials apparently came to the conclusion that a little more knocking about the world would improve the appearance of the letter and teach the sender and addressee the supreme value of patience, and so we find that another start in life was made, the letter eventually pausing for breath at Wategsvreden, Batavia, on the 21st May, 1902. We have no information as to how it spent the interval between the date of its departure from Yokohama and its arrival in Batavia but evidently its sojourn among the Dutch was brief, or it could not have returned to this place in such good time. Not long ago a letter reached Tokyo from Kobe, via Corea, but a trip to Yokohama from Sydney, via Batavia, is even more unique.

The "Globe's" Hongkong correspondent wrote on the 16th April a letter on the Kwangsi trouble, which appeared in the London journal on the 26th May. The correspondent therein said:—"In this connection it is rather amusing to note that the three local papers, the 'Kwangsi,' the 'Kwangsi,' and the 'Kwangsi,' all appear to have a good service of news from the scene of action, and the other two affect to treat each fresh item as unimportant, exaggerated, or doubtful. Then, a fortnight or three weeks later official news comes from Peking confirming what the first paper published, and the other two suddenly awake to the fact of a rebellion proceeding in Kwangsi, and publish the Peking official report, quite ignoring the fact that their contemporary had given the news long before, and they had scoffed at it as a matter of fact, every bit of news from the rebels has to be smuggled out, and hence the difficulty." For self-sufficiency and inaccuracy (to use no other term), the effusion would be hard to match. It is certainly amusing to watch the three local papers now, as they all agree that the rebellion, so-called, was grossly exaggerated. Originally the "Daily Press" was the only one of the three to discredit the ridiculous fairy-tales "from the scene of action." Nor do we remember official confirmation arriving from Peking of this local variety of bunce.

A Tokyo message to the French "Rapport," remarking that the American Governor at Manila had ordered five gunboats to proceed to the Japanese arsenal at Uraga, says that American-Japanese co-operation is under consideration to re-establish order in the Philippines.

A correspondent forwards a letter from Tokyo to the "Daily Press" briefly commenting on the question of Socialism in Japan. Up to the present the people have, generally speaking, obeyed the directing classes, and have not interfered in political or social questions. But the events of the last 30 years have evoked a critical spirit, which is producing a combative temperament that commences to formulate indiscreet demands. It is somewhat curious to observe, says the "L. & C. Express," that the initiative of this movement is taken by a group of converted Christians, headed by Katsuyama Sen and Shimada Saburo, who seek to form a democratic party with the object of obtaining universal suffrage. Other drastic measures would follow in the train of this—when such an event has been consummated. It may be interesting to see what part this party will take in the forthcoming elections.

The Odessa correspondent of the "Times" understands that it has been definitely decided to withdraw the Volunteer Fleet cruisers "Oriz," "Khezon," "Moskov," and "Smolensk" from the Odessa-Vladivostok service for an indefinite period. Orders have been received to despatch these vessels to Sevastopol. The average speed of these cruisers is about 20 knots. Three of them, the "Khezon," "Moskov," and "Smolensk," are fitted with Belleville boilers and mount 16 quick-firing guns each. It is not a little remarkable that such an order, involving as it does the laying-up in idleness of four out of the contingent of six well-appointed fast cruisers of the Volunteer Fleet, should emanate from St. Petersburg at a time when general cargo for Vladivostok and Far East ports generally is both paying and abundant, while the fact that the "Smolensk" is a brand new cruiser, only delivered in Odessa some three months ago from the building yards of Messrs. Hawthorn Leslie and Co., lends additional significance to the step.

It appears that much dissatisfaction was caused among a small section of the Boers in Europe, just before the conclusion of peace, by the action of the delegates in Africa in keeping Mr. Kruger and his companions completely in the dark regarding the negotiations. The "Daily Chronicle's" Brussels correspondent wrote on the 30th May:—"Dr. Leyds states that the optimism expressed in today's London papers is in no way justified. According to him, we can at most expect the proclamation of an armistice of two or three months. This, he adds, with simple humour, would permit Lord Kitchener to embark immediately to assist in the Coronation festivities, and the English people would be permitted to bask for three months in the definite conclusion of peace, which belief would carry them contentedly over the forthcoming celebrations. Pro-Boer circles in general are far from sharing the general feeling of the British Press on the subject of the negotiations and their ultimate issue, and stubbornly refuse to credit the generally accepted versions of their progress."

The Newchwang correspondent of the "P. & T. Times" wrote on the 15th ult.:—"On the 5th inst. the ss. 'Hunan' arrived here from Taku with a passenger list alleged to cover 1,530 coolies, who were chiefly destined to work in the Railway. At the date of arrival no regulations were in force to secure the medical examination of such immigrants, so they were all landed there and there. Next morning four men were found dead about the Settlement, and another was in a dying condition. Cholera was the cause of death in all cases. The Russian authorities with most commendable promptitude started at once to round up the whole consignment of men before they got abroad in the country, and actually succeeded in accounting for 1,519, most of whom have been stockaded out at a goodly distance from the Russian camps and the foreign settlements. In three days out of a total number of 90 cases, 18 have proved fatal. We are all devoutly hoping that the strict measures now in vogue will prevent the spread of the dreadful scourge. All vessels from Chinese ports now anchor at the quarantine station, and are examined by the Health Officer before they are granted passage."

Mr. Kruger and Mr. Steyn are connected by marriage. But this is not the only link which binds them together. They are both of the same family, and their names are found in the same old family tree. Two persons, taken haphazard, whose names would not naturally be linked together, are the land of large families. The Krugers are no exception. They are the first of these emigrants who came to South Africa with seven children, the sixth of whom, Hendrik, was the ex-President's ancestor. Mr. Hendrik, a Cleeve, who were him eighteen children. Mr. Iwan Miller has distinguished the following: not very benevolent extract from an account of a journey made just a century ago by a certain Mr. Truter, a Cape Dutchman, which is appended to Barrow's "Voyage to Ceylon-China." A Dutch Baron of the name of Kruger also joined the expedition. At an early period of his life his brother and himself, having exercised their ingenuity in forging the paper currency of the Colony, were banished for life to Robben Island, in the mouth of Table Bay, but before they had remained long they contrived, by means of a boat made of dried skins, to escape to the Continent and to fly into the country of the Boersman, where the elder brother was trodden to death by an elephant, and the present man had been living among the savages on the skirts of the Colony, as a outlaw and a vagabond, for nearly twenty years.

TELEGRAMS

"DAILY PRESS"

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS

FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS.

SHANGHAI, 30th June, 6.21 p.m.

THE LEKIN QUESTION.

A commission consisting of Sir James Mackay, Messrs. R. E. Bredon, A. E. Hippley, F. E. Taylor, Sheng Kung-pao, and Liu Hai-kwan leave Shanghai by the "Heinyu" to-morrow morning for Nanking to interview Viceroy Liu Kung-yi with regard to the question of the abolition of *lekin* dues. If the result is satisfactory they will afterwards proceed to visit Viceroy Chang Chih-tung at Wuchang.

REUTERS'S SERVICE.

LONDON, 28th June.

THE KING'S ILLNESS.

The bulletin issued at 11 o'clock last night says that His Majesty's condition continues in every respect satisfactory. He passed a comfortable day, and has made substantial improvement. The Earl of Warwick in proposing a vote of sympathy from the Warwick municipality, said that the King's few words after the operation had been performed were:—"Will my people ever forgive me?"

THE MESSAGES OF SYMPATHY.

His Majesty has been infinitely touched by the heartfelt loyalty and devotion embodied in the thousands of telegrams and letters of sympathy which have poured in from all classes and creeds throughout the Empire. This one thing, which has weighed most on His Majesty's mind has been the disappointment caused to his people by this postponement.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE PHILIPPINES.

The American Government has decided to issue a proclamation granting an amnesty to all political Filipino prisoners, including Aguinaldo.

THE KING'S ILLNESS.

To-day's bulletin says that His Majesty has passed a good night, and that the improvement in his condition is maintained. His Majesty is now out of immediate danger, but the wound still needs constant attention, and such concern as attaches to the case is connected therewith. His recovery must necessarily be protracted.

TYPHOON WARNING.

We received yesterday morning from the U.S. Consulate General the following typhoon warning issued from Manila Observatory at 4 p.m. on the 29th inst.:—"Typhoon off the E. of Luzon is recurring."

CHINESE COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.

A combined meeting of the General Council and students of the Hongkong College of Medicine for Chinese will be held to-day at noon in the Legislative Council Chamber, to elect a Rector. The Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, will be nominated. H.E. the Officer Administering the Government will preside. The Rector, as President of the Court, is the executive head of the College. The successive Rectors since 1887 have been:—Hon. Frederick Stewart, M.A., LL.D., Colonial Secretary; His Honour Sir James Russell, C.M.G., Chief Justice; His Honour Sir Philip Clarke, LL.B., Chief Justice; and Hon. J. H. Stewart Lookhart, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary. The Rector is ex officio President of the Court; he is elected by the General Council and students for a period of five years, and is eligible for re-election.

HEALTH OF THE COLONY.

Nine fresh plague cases, all Chinese and all fatal, occurred during the 48 hours ending at noon yesterday. Three bodies were found in the street—one in Queen's Road West, another in Queen's Road Central, and the third in Causeway Road. The remaining six cases were reported from 372, Des Vœux Road West 35; Hillier Street, 88; First Street, 10; Matheson Street, 3; Tin Ping Lane, and 9, Third Street. The total cases from January 1st to number 332 (1 European, 327 Chinese, 14 other Asiatics), with 275 deaths (1 European, 264 Chinese, and 10 other Asiatics). No. 9 Health District (Victoria) has supplied the greatest number—10 cases and 10 deaths—and No. 8 Health District (also in Victoria) the lowest—1 case and 1 death. Since the commencement of the year there have been only 4 cases in Kowloon, but all of them were fatal. Quarry Bay, Stanley, and Aberdeen have escaped the scourge, but one case, ending fatally, developed in Shaokwan. Seven cases, all fatal, have so far been contributed from the Harbour. The year's total is 332 cases, 275 deaths, and 34 burials. The number of cases in the Colony during the week ended Saturday, 28th ult., was 34, of which 29 were fatal, and 4 terminated fatally.

and was... M. McIver, E. Bennett, and F. H. White. The report and accounts of the Club to be in a flourishing condition were submitted formally.

The CHAIRMAN stated that before referring to these in detail he wished to make some reference to the losses the Club had sustained during the past year. He went on to refer in eulogistic terms to the services rendered by the late Captain Hastings, president; the Hon. H. E. Pollock, president (who had gone to Fiji); and Mr. Sargent, secretary (who had gone home owing to ill-health). With regard to the report it was hardly necessary to recapitulate its contents. The regatta had been a success, largely owing to the hearty co-operation of the Hongkong Boat Club. At the next regatta he hoped they would be able to turn the tables on the younger Club and carry back the challenge cup. (Applause.) The bathroom had been largely patronised. The committee hoped, however, to see greater interest taken in the gymnasium and other branches of the Club. The committee would like to see members taking a greater interest in rowing than just for a month or so before the regatta. Unless members co-operated heartily it would be impossible to fill the boats at the regatta as they had done in past years. Griffin should be trained and scratch matches arranged during the off season. There was another important matter which must receive the attention of the committee in the coming year. Work at the Naval Yard was progressing favourably that they hoped in a few months to be able to start the construction of the new bath. It would be a grand bath, about 220 feet long, 32 to 35 feet broad with a maximum depth of 9 feet. The water could be changed often by means of the pumping machinery. As soon as the foundation was prepared, a start would be made with the club house, which would be a very handsome structure. That of course meant spending money. He had before him a letter from the architect, Messrs. Denison, Ram & Gibbs, giving some details of the cost. The cost would have to be faced this year, partly at least. The estimated cost of the house was \$35,000; bath, \$6,000; pumping machinery, \$2,000; architect's fees, \$2,000; in all, \$45,000. They understood from Mr. Ordish that besides the \$2,000 to be paid by the Admiralty there would probably be a small balance on account of the filling of the site. To meet that expenditure of \$2,000 the Club had a balance in hand of \$2,500, roughly speaking, and the \$2,500 referred to which brought the amount up to about \$24,000. So that during the current year they would have to raise a sum of nearly \$21,000. An appeal would probably be made to the public for assistance in rebuilding the club-house. A change in the rules was already notified. He did not know exactly the title on which they held their site, but he thought it would be obvious to everyone that it was extremely undesirable that the Club, considering its position to the Naval Yard, should have this one of the finest possible sites which they were getting as a gift that they should alter the rules in the manner proposed. There was a blow aimed at any particular nationality or section of the Club. No doubt the proposed alteration made any radical change in the constitution of the committee, for there had never been more than one or two foreign members at one time. There were reasons known to the committee which it would be impossible to bring forward in public why there should be as strong a British committee as possible to carry on the work during the next year or so. It was obvious that in a British Colony like Hongkong where they had a splendid site gifted to them by the grace of the Government and the Admiralty they should do what they could to prevent any possibility of that site being taken away. It would strengthen their position too when they came to make application to the public. The second question to be afterwards put to the meeting was brought forward to prevent abuses which would have to be dealt with if the Club was to exist at all. The third resolution was to prevent certain men from taking advantage of the Club who had withdrawn because of its present situation and intended to rejoin later on. The Chairman concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. J. COYLE seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN then moved the first resolution as follows:—"7d. Members elected on and after July 1, 1902, who are not British subjects, shall not be entitled to vote at general meetings, and shall not be eligible to serve on the General or Ballotting Committees of the Club; and no existing member of the Club not a British subject is eligible for either the General or the Ballotting Committee."

Mr. W. B. KERRY seconded.

Mr. W. B. KERRY opposed the motion, and thought British subjects members of the Club were opposed to it. The rule it passed would disfranchise a number of good members. During the administration of Captain Hastings, to whose services the Chairman had referred (applause), he never saw fit that such a resolution should be brought forward. Why should it be advanced now? There were men belonging to the Club who were not British subjects but were equally loyal with these born to the British flag. (Applause.) The Club had always been cosmopolitan; let it remain so. He himself was born under the British flag and was just as good a Britisher as any man in the room. (Applause.) He wished to influence his brethren to vote against the resolution; he moved the previous question.

Mr. A. H. B. MURPHY did not see why members of every nationality should not be allowed to have a vote at general meetings. (Applause.) A member was moved the second resolution as follows:—"8d. No candidate shall have the privilege of the Club unless he comes under the provisions of Rules 5 and 6, or under the permission of the General Committee, which permission may be cancelled at any time."

Mr. J. E. OSBORN seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN next moved the third resolution as follows:—"9d. Members of the Club who are not British subjects, shall not be eligible to serve on the General or the Ballotting Committee of the Club; and no existing member of the Club not a British subject is eligible for either the General or the Ballotting Committee."

value of \$20, payable in advance." This, he said, meant an increase of \$15. It was the privilege of those who had left the Club because of its present position and also to prevent the entrance of undesirable persons. There was no other Club in the Colony where such facilities as these were to be had for \$10 a year.

Mr. F. N. PERKINS seconded. Mr. OSBORNE supported the resolution, saying that if any one was not willing to pay \$20 for the privilege of joining the V. R. C. they were better off without him. (Applauded.) The motion was carried. It was agreed to exempt candidates whose names are at present on the board from the increased rate.

Officers elected as follows:—President, Hon. F. H. May, Colonial Secretary; Hon. Secretary, Mr. R. H. White; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. R. H. Mitchell; General Committee, Messrs. W. Armstrong, W. S. Bailey, M. Melver, T. H. Reid, E. M. Hazell, A. Denison, W. A. Craik, G. A. Caldwell, and H. W. B. Kennett; Honorary Committee, G. Hanco, C. Hanco, A. Humphreys, R. Henderson, A. Alves, H. A. Lamont, T. Meek, W. Orcher, A. P. Nohs, and J. Reid. The customary vote of thanks ended the meeting.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.

THE CHINESE AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 30th June. Sir, I have read with much interest the leader in your issue of the 25th inst., and would ask you to kindly allow me space to give an explanation in the term "Foreign Community," as also to make some endeavour to reply to your interrogatories in the Public Health and Buildings Bill. In doing this, I wish it to be clearly understood that I do not intend in any way to put forward the views of the Chinese or anybody else, but simply my own: as I have been interested in, and closely connected with landed property for a number of years and have watched with keen interest the effects of every legislative enactment affecting private rights and vested interests in real estate. I was present at the meeting of the Chinese Commercial Union and was asked to take notes of the proceedings and the discussion which followed. And, considering the subject matter one of the most important measures that have ever been brought before the public for I will prove without doubt later, that the effects of this Bill in its present shape would seriously prejudice both the interests of the landowners concerned and the general welfare of the Colony. I prepared a condensed report of the meeting and sent one copy to your paper and another to the China Mail.

Now, sir, about "Foreign Community." In justice to the Chairman of that meeting, I must state that the expression actually used by him was "European Community," and it being within my knowledge that Europeans and non-Europeans apart from Chinese, had been discussing the question of a Petition to the Government about this Bill, I inadvertently used the word "Foreign" in a general sense as including all those who were non-Chinese. However, as you are pleased to state in your leader, the really important point is not an error in description but the possibility that too much importance may be attached in certain official circles to the apparent opposition to the new Bill. (We did not use the word "apparent"—Ed. D.P.). In reply to what you say, that "those who met at the Chinese Commercial Union premises on the 19th inst. will not, we think, object to the statement that they represent the Chinese landlord class, nor yet can they take exception to the criticism that they do not represent the Chinese community in Hongkong as a whole." I would like it to be known that advertisements, particularly describing the objects of the meeting, were inserted in all the Chinese newspapers, and were liberally circulated inviting the Chinese general public (members and non-members of the Union) to attend, the desire being to obtain the feeling of the commercial section as well as the landlords, and to make the meeting as representative as possible. I venture to add that no greater effort in this direction could have been made.

With regard to your statement:— "Whatever dislike to the Bill is expressed by them or non-Chinese landlords must be considered in the light of the fact that their personal and pecuniary interests are affected by the new proposals." Certainly, your statement, if the Bill is passed in its present form, will prove to be only too true, by the following showing:— "Those who have recently purchased properties at the ruling high market rates, such properties being in strict accord with all the requirements of the Sanitary and other Government Regulations, may be called upon suddenly to submit to such alterations as will entail a heavy outlay, considerably reducing the value of those properties and in some instances shoring almost total loss. Such cases, and there are many others, can only be met by a fair and reasonable compensation.

As to your interrogatory, "Do the best interests of the landlord class necessarily conflict with measures aiming at the improvement of the public health?" Certainly, if those measures are arbitrary. On the other hand, the true interests of the landlord class will be best served, if the Colony is put into a perfectly healthy state by fair measures. I think it right in objecting to such measures as do not grapple with the difficulty in its entirety—once for all.

It is true that compensation is recommended by the Sanitary Experts for resumption of a few blocks of insanitary buildings; while others, equally insanitary, are left to the mercy of certain provisions in the proposed Bill, these will have to undergo, sooner or later, material compulsory alterations, reducing their

value to almost nil, without any previous provision being made to the owners for a fair and reasonable compensation. It is this apparent arbitrary feature in the Bill which has disturbed the feelings generally of those directly concerned, and of very many others, who take a sincere interest in the Colony's welfare.

In this new Bill, Section 149 and its sub-sections deal with the cubicle question. To comply with the provisions of this section and sub-sections it might be necessary to convert some houses into semi-detached houses, so that each cubicle or room would have windows opening into the external air. In cases of this sort, it would only be possible to build two houses where three now exist, and for any owner of one single house, this alteration would be impossible. It will be seen that no provision has been made for loss of land in cases like these.

Sections 175 and 177 deal with open spaces in the rear and around existing buildings, when such buildings have to be re-erected. Here again owners would find, in the re-construction of their buildings, the space originally occupied by the main building greatly reduced, and in many cases the re-erected would be worthless: for loss of land entailed by these sections no provision whatever is made for compensation. Such houses as dealt with by these sections wherever they exist must, at the present time, be insanitary, otherwise, the Sanitary Experts would not have made this special provision for their class. The only alternative here is that owners of this class of houses must endeavour to keep up their stability as long as possible, as nothing short of prompt resumption would, in the interests of proper sanitation, meet the case.

Sections 181 and 182 deal with buildings, fronting streets less than 15 feet in width and those built over the entrance of streets. This class of buildings will not be re-erected (unless with the consent of the Governor in Council). No compensation is offered to the owners for the enforcement of these regulations. Fancy the less. If any of these buildings are, to-day, insanitary, why should they be allowed to stand any longer?

Sections 185 and its sub-sections deal with the height of existing and future buildings: some houses three stories high are at present fronting on to narrow streets. When these houses have to be re-erected their height will be reduced by one or even two stories. No provision has been made to compensate owners for this class of property in the great extent to which they will have to suffer.

The above views are based on my own interpretation of the different sections of the Bill, and I shall be glad to learn should my interpretation be found incorrect. Mind you, the buildings that are affected by the above quoted sections and sub-sections have all been built in strict conformity with the then-existing regulations and are now in full accord with the requirements of the present Building and Public Health Ordinances. Now, Mr. Editor, how would you feel suppose you had become possessed of property in the year 1894 and from time to time since that year had been called upon to submit to all sorts of alterations necessitated by the then Ordinances, more or less, affecting property which have been passed into law since that year? How would you like it, if your property, subjected to the provisions of this Bill, in its present shape, were to have to undergo such alterations in structure as would reduce your income materially without any chance of compensation whatever?

My further argument, besides those expressed in my letter which appeared in your issue of the 14th inst., is this:—If any buildings in insanitary condition, situated in narrow lanes and streets or anywhere else, are allowed to remain, diseases of epidemic character must always be with us, and until such portions of the city where such buildings now exist be re-constructed the Colony will never be secure, and the health and the commercial interests of the Colony must ever remain jeopardised. If on the other hand, these insanitary buildings have to be re-modelled at a sacrifice by owners of considerable value, without any fair and reasonable compensation, the effect will be, apart from the feeling of injustice, to discourage the inflow of capital from the Chinese, who, as wisely said by many eminent persons, are the real backbone of this Colony.

The effect will also be felt by the various local companies, financial corporations and private individuals, who have advanced on mortgages in the full belief that their securities were absolute. The constant inflow of capital from outside sources for advances on and investments in landed properties, will also be discouraged.

It will be admitted, I think, that at any cost the health of the Colony must be secured as speedily as possible, which can only be obtained by ridding out not only the dwellings recommended to be resumed by the experts, but all those that are pronounced by them to be equally insanitary, which will only be left to be dealt with by the above quoted sections.

It may be argued that the immediate cost of such a sweeping measure would be too heavy to bear. But when it is considered that the annual recurrence of plague and other diseases, and the interference with commerce thereby entailed through quarantine in every direction, it will be at once apparent that such an argument cannot be admitted, as it is out of all proportion in its reasoning to the great importance of the subject. Here again, it must not be forgotten that the majority of land-owners, seven-eighths being Chinese, and as the cost of resumption having to be borne by the ratepayers, 90 per cent. of whom are also Chinese, the balance of the community, though sharing in infinite proportion in the cost, will be equally benefited by this apparent extensive resumption. Yours, &c.

AHMED KUNJAH.

POLICE COURT.

Monday, 30th June.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND (POLICE MAGISTRATE).

JAPANESE STOWAWAY GIRLS.

The fourteen Japanese girls who stowed away on board the *Shinano Maru* from Moji to this port on the steamer's last trip were handed over to the care of the Japanese Consul, who will send them back to Japan by the same vessel on her next run.

THE TRIAD SOCIETY.

Triad Society cases are sufficient enough to be interesting when they arise. Pan Kwai, a stowaway, was accused of being a member of this unlawful society, but the charge failed for want of proof and was dismissed.

A MIXED-UP CASE.

William Hemmings and William Dockrow, sappers in the Royal Engineers, were charged with behaving in a disorderly manner while drunk in a restaurant's shop at 37 Praya East, on Saturday night, and also with assaulting the proprietor. They pleaded not guilty.

The complainant's story was that the defendants entered the shop and struck the *fokis* with sticks, and that, on his remonstrating with them, they turned upon him. The defendants said the assault came from the other side, and called two comrades to prove this. According to Dockrow, he entered the shop to ask the people inside to engage richans—be so drunk at the time, and so his action did not appear to be unreasonable—and was set upon by the Chinese, who struck him over the head with a bamboo, inflicting a nasty cut. The two witnesses spoken of corroborated this statement so far as to say that they found Hemmings outside and the door of the shop locked. When it was opened in response to their knocks, they found Dockrow inside with his head out and bleeding.

His Worship discharged the defendants with a caution.

FRODOGS OF A DRUNKEN MARINE.

At about half-past seven on Saturday night a marine very much the worse for drink was proceeding up Fudge Street, when a chair, pulled by a coolie, came to a halt. The marine struck the coolie over the eye, blackening it. A lunko—a recruit about 18—saw the assault, and pluckily attempted to arrest the marine, who stood a head and a half taller. The inevitable, of course, happened—the lunko received a blow on the jaw that raised a great swelling and necessitated his admission afterwards to hospital. He stuck to his man, however, and sounded his whistle, which brought two Indian constables on the scene. The marine was still truculent, and the first Indian to approach was served in the same manner as the chair-coolie and the lunko; but numbers triumphed in the end, and he was at last deposited in a cell.

His Worship sentenced him to three weeks' hard labour—one week for each assault—marking that the case was too serious to permit of a fine.

BEFORE MR. J. H. KEMP (ACTING POLICE MAGISTRATE).

"BOY" ABRAULTS HIS MASTER.

Mr. C. C. Cohen, of I. Cameron, Villas, had some trouble with his house-boy on Saturday night and Sunday morning. When he paid the "boy" his wages on Saturday morning, Mr. Cohen "doctored" him a dollar to pay for some breakage. This did not meet with the approval of Chan Yut Sang, the "boy" in question, and, according to his master, he straightway commenced to "make things am" which ended in his being ordered out of the house by Mr. Cohen. He did not go so willingly, and Mr. Cohen made clear what was intended by throwing him out on an operation that gave him some trouble, he told his Worship. The door was shut, but the next instant the "boy" pushed it open and struck his master in the face. Apparently he was allowed to remain in the house after this assault, for in his evidence Mr. Cohen stated that next morning (Sunday) he told him to lay the table-cloth, but the order was entirely ignored. Mr. Cohen then called for the police and gave the "boy" in custody on the two charges specified. The defendant denied having assaulted the complainant, and said that he gave notice to leave when he found the dollar stopped out of his wages. He went back on the Sunday morning for his belongings, and was told by the complainant to lay the table-cloth, which order he naturally declined to carry out, as he considered himself no longer in Mr. Cohen's service.

His Worship dismissed the first charge and fined the defendant \$10 on the second. The money was paid.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Imperial German mail steamer *Prinz Heinrich* left Kobe via Hongkong for Shanghai on the 28th ult., and may be expected here on or about the 30th inst.

The Japanese General mail steamer *Kiauchow*, carrying the German mails with dates from Berlin of the 10th ult., left Yokohama on the 28th ult., and may be expected here on or about the 30th inst.

The C.P.R. steamer *Empress of Japan* arrived at Yokohama at 10 a.m. on the 30th ult., and left again at 3 p.m. for Kobe, where she is due to arrive on the 1st day.

The C.P.R. steamer *Albatross* arrived at Kobe at 9.30 a.m. on the 30th ult., and left again at 4 a.m. on the 31st for Yokohama, where she is due to arrive at 9 a.m. to-day.

The C.P.R. steamer *Empress of India* arrived at Nagasaki at 8 a.m. on the 30th ult., and left again at 1 p.m. for Kobe, where she is due to arrive at 3 p.m. to-day.

The N.Y.K. steamer *Kanamaru Maru* (Australia Line) left Nagasaki for this port on the 28th ult., and is expected to arrive here to-morrow.

The N.Y.K. steamer *Yamato Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port on the 28th ult., and is expected to arrive here on the 30th inst.

The N.P. steamer *Victoria* left Tacoma for Kobe and Hongkong on the 27th ult.

The N.P. steamer *Claveria* arrived at Vladivostok on the 28th ult.

The M.G.I. steamer *Bangkok* left Singapore for this port on the 30th ult., and may be expected here on or about the 30th inst.

The S.S. ex the N.P. steamer *Victoria* arrived in New York on the 28th ult.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

NEWS VIA CAYENNE.

SOUTH AFRICA.

BOER BITTERNESS AGAINST EUROPE. The most striking feature in connection with the laying down of arms now proceeding in South Africa is the intense bitterness expressed by surrendered Boers against foreign countries, especially France and Germany, the France of which was mainly instrumental in contracting the war by raising hopes of Continental intervention.

London, 13th June.

THE KING ON THE WAR.

H. M. the King, in replying to addresses presented by the City Corporation and the London County Council, congratulating him on the conclusion of peace, at Buckingham Palace, spoke feelingly of the sacrifices of the people at home and abroad, borne with admirable fortitude and valour, and of the endurance of the Army. He rejoiced to think that the brave and determined people lately our opponents would now become our friends, and that the victory would prove a way of extending to the new dominions that system of government which had brought peace and prosperity wherever established.

London, 15th June.

THE BOERS IN THE FIELD.

General Buller estimated that the number of Boers in the field at the time peace was signed was 17,000. Commandant Kemp only recently realised the hopelessness of the struggle in the Eastern Transvaal, where foodstuffs are exhausted. In the Western Transvaal there are enough to go on with for two years. The *Times* Premier's correspondent states that it would be unwise to form too sanguine expectations from the number and alacrity of the surrenders. There is a tendency on the part of surrendered Boers to boycott the National Service, composed of Boers, who surrendered before the conclusion of peace, and who took up arms against their own countrymen.

TRYING WEATHER.

There is intense cold throughout South Africa. Trains are snowed up and the telegraph lines damaged.

LORD METHUEN.

Lord Methuen is at Cape Town, staying at Government House.

GEN. FRENCH ON CAVALRY SOLDIERS.

General French, in a speech at Kimberley, said that the relief of Kimberley was due largely to the moral power exercised by the trained cavalry soldier with his lance and sword.

London, 16th June.

ANOTHER ADDRESS FROM DE WET.

General De Wet, in addressing a Boer assembly at a concentration camp, said that, however bitter the necessity, it was time to lay down arms. He advised them to be faithful to the new Government.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE CORONATION.

London, 15th June. There was a grand torch-light tattoo at Alderhot late last night. Their Majesties witnessed the scene from an open carriage, whereas the hands of the English, Irish, Scots and Welsh Guards converged from different directions, with long lines of torch-bearers. The ink blackness of the night increased the effect of the spectacle.

The Maharajah of Bikanir and Prince Waif Ali Mirza of Murahidabad (formerly of Trinity College, Oxford) have arrived.

London, 16th June.

The Indians' Camp at Hampton Court is attracting attention from the public. It is remarkably cheerful, despite the heavy rain. Lord George Hamilton visited the camp in the afternoon.

SIR GEORGE WHITE.

London, 15th June. General Sir George White will remain in Gibraltar until January, 1902, instead of retiring under the age limit.

COL. GRIMM'S CIVIL TRIAL.

London, 17th June. Colonel Grimm, the Russian officer charged with selling military secrets to Germany, was tried at Warrington, on Saturday. Despite his confession, he was defended by counsel, and sentenced to twelve years' hard labour.

THE GROWTH OF JIBUTI.

Bombay, 16th June. The trade of Jibuti with Abyssinia is on the increase. Almost all the coffee and ivory passes into it. Now large quantities are shipped direct to Europe by Messageries Maritimes steamers. Some Indian merchants, who formerly carried on business at Zella, have removed to Jibuti. Even native merchants who are domiciled in Zella get their goods from Harar, consigned via Jibuti, to their agents in Aden. From the Arabian coast small quantities of coffee and grain are now sent to Jibuti. Large houses have been built for some merchants, who are expected to arrive shortly to open business there. If cheap communication is opened between it and Hodeida, Aden, and other Arabian ports and Araba find a ready market for their produce there at good rates they will be attracted to it.

The new Governor of Jibuti, who arrived a month ago, is very popular. He holds regular levees of merchants, Arabs, Somalis and Indians, and talks to them on all important subjects affecting them, and endeavours to give them a fair hearing. He is very anxious to win their confidence, and is very anxious to win their confidence, and is very anxious to win their confidence.

PEKING.

Peking, 16th June. The Russian Grand Duke Cyril, who went on board his private car at the Chien Men station on the evening of the 16th, and left the next morning by the early train to the accompaniment of the Russian military band. During his stay, besides being received in audience by the Emperor and Empress Dowager, and shown the principal sights of Peking, he was entertained by the Chinese Princes and all the Legations.

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT. The Ministers, at a recent meeting, agreed to the conditions drawn up by the Allied Generals, on which the Provisional Government of the Chinese and the Provisional Government of the Chinese, the Provisional Government will come to an end and Yuan Shikai will remain his headquarters from Peking to Tientsin.

THE FOREIGN MINISTERS. Have also agreed to a representation made by the Chinese, that all parcels coming in by foreign post be subject to examination with a view to paying duty.

A PRO BATA REDUCTION. The Ministers have now unanimously given their consent to a pro rata reduction of their indemnity claims in order to equalise their actual claims, with the sum originally demanded from the Chinese, but they have refused to

EASTMAN'S KODAKS. FILMS. AND ACCESSORIES.

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING UNDERTAKEN.

GOOD WORK. PROMPT RETURN.

WE HAVE AN ESTABLISHMENT SOLELY DEVOTED TO EXECUTING WORK FOR AMATEURS, AND WE HAVE LARGER AND BETTER FACILITIES FOR DEVELOPING AND PRINTING THAN ANY HOUSE IN THE COLONY.

ACHEE & CO.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS STORE

17A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FEW DOORS EAST OF HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1902.

discuss the Chinese contention that the indemnity should be paid at the current exchange of the day, although it is reported that the American Government are disposed to hold that China's contention is just and reasonable.

POSSIBLE DIPLOMATIC CHANGES. I hear that there is a likelihood of Mr. Conger leaving China and Mr. Rockhill coming out to take his place. If Mr. Conger goes, the American missionaries will see a warm friend, and they do not feel at all disposed to give Mr. Rockhill a warm welcome.

SOUTH-EASTERN CHINESE QUIET. A memorial from Yuan Shikai appeared in the *Peking Gazette* on the 13th announcing the settlement of the troubles in the south-east of the province. It states that the people are repentant, are giving up their arms and returning to their homes. A day or two before his memorial appeared an edict was issued confirming Yuan in his appointment as Viceroy of China, probably in acknowledgment of his services in putting down the rebellion.

THE CHOLERA. A considerable number of cases of cholera among the Chinese and one or two cases among the Legation guards have occurred within the last few days and, as a consequence, the guards are kept within bounds and the Chinese forbidden the Legation quarter unless on business.

The outbreak so early in the year is most unusual in Peking, and it is to be feared that, unless some effective measures are taken to stamp the disease out, it will increase as the season advances. The last serious outbreak in Peking of this dread disease took place the summer after the China-Japanese war, when it claimed as many as 40,000 victims.

RECEPTION BY THE EMPRESS DOWAGER. The Legation ladies were received in audience by the Empress Dowager on the 11th. The party included Lady Susan Towse, the wife of the first Secretary of the British Legation, and Madame von Reckers, who passed through the siege of the legation lately retreating to Peking. After partaking of a Chinese repast, theatricals were provided for the entertainment of the guests. The day after, the usual presents of silks, fans, etc., were sent to various Legations, and were gratefully accepted by the fortunate recipients.

A SUGGESTIVE CONTRAST. While the Empress Dowager is thus entertaining the ladies of the Legations and protesting affection, those Chinese who shared their selves friendly to the foreigners during the troubles, and who fought the Boxers, are having a hard struggle to maintain their positions. Of course the ex-Boxers are too cowardly to tackle any of those officials who are well known, but men in the country districts who kept their heads and did their duty by the foreigners, are being quietly removed and replaced by pro-Boxers. Among the sufferers are General Wei, the military official, and also the civil magistrates of the T'angchow district. These men, who did yeoman service in suppressing the Boxers and protecting their lives under their own hands, have been quietly shovelled. They appealed to Yuan Shikai, but he is reported to have said he could do nothing for them as it took him all his time to keep his own position. I believe a member of the London Mission who works in the T'angchow district has made representations to Sir Ernest Satow on their behalf, and it is to be hoped that he will see that justice is done to these two men.—N. C. Daily News.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND THE FILIPINOS. The *Times* correspondent writes under date Washington, May 30:—An important address was delivered to-day by the President, who attended the memorial ceremony at Arlington and spoke to the veterans of the civil war and to the public. Mr. Roosevelt related to the Philippines, their present condition and probable future. The following is the most significant passage of all:— "We believe that we can rapidly teach the people of the Philippine Islands, not only how to enjoy, but how to make good use of their freedom, and with their growing knowledge their growth in self-government shall keep steady pace. When they have thus shown their capacity for real freedom by their power of self-government, then, and not till then, will it be possible to decide whether they are to exist independently of us or be knit to us by the ties of common friendship and interest."

This is the first suggestion by the President that Philippine independence is ultimately possible. He spoke fully also concerning the alleged cruelties by soldiers, admitting that they had occurred, but "they have been wholly exceptional and have been shamelessly exaggerated." He bitterly deplored them, declared that all had been and would be sternly punished, pledged himself to stern measures to prevent their recurrence, and affirmed:—"Our warfare as a whole has been conducted with singular humanity under terrible provocation. The immediate objects of the war he defined as peace and freedom, the establishment of civil authority, and the extension of civilization to secure a law-abiding freedom of the individual, the only sure foundation upon which national independence can be built." The speech altogether, with its stamp of constructive statesmanship, is likely to have a marked influence on American opinion.

Boiler's correspondent at New York, says:—In a speech made at the memorial exercises in the National Cemetery at Arlington, Virginia, to-day Mr. Roosevelt said that the troops were

carrying to completion in the Philippines a small but peculiarly trying and difficult war. They had received terrible provocation from a very cruel and treacherous enemy. Under the strain of provocations which heaped upon them some had retaliated by cruelty. The President referred to lynchings in the United States under, he said, circumstances of cruelty infinitely worse than any the troops had committed in the Philippines. He went on to say:—"The men who fall to condemn these, yet clamour at what has been done in the Philippines, are guilty of neglecting the beam in their own eye while they are taunting their brother about the mote in his."

The acts of cruelty are bitterly regretted, but they afford less justification for general condemnation of the army than the lynchings afford for condemnation of the communities where they occurred. Our enemies in the Philippines violated every rule of war."

MOET & CHANDON'S "DRY IMPERIAL" CHAMPAGNE

PER 1 DOZEN BOTTLES \$54.
PER 2 DOZEN 4-BOTTLES \$56.

MARTELL'S THREE STAR BRANDY

PER DOZEN \$39.

KING EDWARD VII. LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY

PER DOZEN \$20.

SPARKLING REDBURGUNDY

from the famous Cellars of MESSRS GUICHARD, POTHERET & CO.

SOLE AGENTS—H. PRICE & CO.

12, QUEEN'S ROAD.

OREGON LUMBER.

THE Undersigned, being closely connected with the leading MILLS at PORTLAND and PUGET SOUND, are always prepared to book orders for any specifications at LOWEST RATES.

SIEMSEN & CO.
Hongkong, 14th February, 1901.

AUTOMATIC MAUSER PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.63 mm. With CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGES, FIRING 10 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.

SIEMSEN & CO.
Hongkong, 30th October, 1900.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned hereby notifies that he has completed the building of the New Houses at the Peak on the sites Nos. 106 and 111, by order of Messrs. DENISON, BAX and GIBBS, which the former Contractor, Mr. Yick, left unfinished; and that he will not be responsible for any debts due by, or family building of, the said Yick.

SUM HING,
Shanghai Contractor.
Hongkong, 18th June, 1902.

CHEONG SHING GENERAL EXPORTERS.

DEALERS IN JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS, PEARLS, PRECIOUS STONES, SILKS, IVORY WARE, EMBROIDERY, AND CHINESE CURIOS.

Wholesale and Retail. Prices very moderate. No. 39, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (Opposite Messrs. C. J. GAFFE & CO.)
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1902.

NOTICE

Notwithstanding the fact that the Daily Press is published daily, it is necessary to inform the public that the paper will be discontinued on the 1st of July, 1902, and will be replaced by the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" on the 2nd of July, 1902. The paper will be published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays, and will be sold at the same price as the "DAILY PRESS".

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

I HAVE This Day commenced business in this Colony as GENERAL PRINTER and PUBLISHER.

Address: 41, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL.

L. NORONHA.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1902.

NOTICE

I HAVE This Day established myself as a MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT under the Style of ALEX. ROSS & CO.

Address: 41, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL.

ALEX. ROSS.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1902.

NOTICE

THE LIBRARY is now Open to the Public as usual.

Dated the 30th June, 1902.

H. HURSTHOUSE.

1806

WANTED

COMPRADORES to handle a Specialty at Outposts.

Address: 41, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL.

SPECIALTY.

Care of Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1902.

1814

WANTED

A GOOD SECOND-HAND FIRE-PROOF SAFE.

Address: 41, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL.

SAFE.

Care of Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1902.

1815

WANTED

A MAN who is familiar with the Sale of Sewing Machines. Must be competent to Manage an Office at an Outpost. Security required. State Salary expected and give References.

Address: 41, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL.

S. M. C.

Care of Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1902.

1816

TO LET

WITH POSSESSION FROM 1st AUGUST.

Address: 41, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL.

SAFE.

Care of Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1902.

1817

WANTED

A SIX-ROOMED BUNGALOW on MOUNT GOUGH, having a view of the Harbour.

For Particulars, apply to—

DENNIS & BOWLEY.

Solicitors.

Supreme Court House.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1902.

1818

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, on

THURSDAY,

the 3rd JULY, at 11 A.M. at their Sales Rooms, 100, House Street.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF CHINESE AND JAPANESE CURIOS, TEA SETS, TOILET SETS, VASES, ORNAMENTS, FLOWER POTS, CURIOS, &c., &c.

TERMS—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH.

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1902.

1803

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, on

SATURDAY,

the 5th JULY, at 12.30 P.M. at Queen's Statue Wharf.

THE Steam Launch.

"CHOY PO,"

Build of teakwood, in good condition and working order.

Length ... 62 feet.

Beam ... 11 feet.

Depth ... 5 feet 9 inches.

For further Particulars, apply to the Auctioneers.

TERMS—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH.

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1902.

1804

FOR SHANGHAI

(Taking Cargo at through rates to THINGTAU, CHINKIANG and HANKOW.)

THE Steamship

"LOONGMOON"

Captain Schult, will be despatched for the above port TO-DAY, the 1st July, at 4 P.M.

The Steamer has superior accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SIEMSEN & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1902.

1794

NAVIGATION GENERALE

ITALIANA.

(FIORIO & RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES)

STEAM FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to ADEN, SUVA, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LONDON and GENOA, also YENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALAIO.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA, VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.)

THE Steamship

"BISAGNO,"

Captain Masio, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 11th inst. at Noon.

At Bombay, the steamer is discharging in Victoria Dock.

For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to

CARLQWITZ & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1902.

1807

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

GOVERNMENT GENERAL OF FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

THE

HANOI EXPOSITION

WILL BE OPENED ON

3RD NOVEMBER, 1902.

THE Exposition, which is situated close to the Railway Station at Hanoi, will comprise a GRAND PALACE and MAGNIFICENT BUILDINGS, containing Artistic, Commercial, Agricultural and Industrial Productions of the greatest variety from France and her Colonies (1st section); French Indo-China (2nd section); and the countries of the Far East—China, Japan, Philippines, Siam, Netherlands India, British India, Straits Settlements, Burma, &c. (3rd section).

THE WEATHER in TONKIN during the months of November, December, January, and February, is mild and invigorating and may be compared to a winter at Nice.

THE GALLERY of FINE ARTS will contain more than 500 Pictures, and will be organised under the Direction of the Inspector-General of Fine Arts of Paris.

SPECIAL EXCURSIONS by Railways and Steamers to the chief Places of Interest in Indo-China (Cochin-China, Tonkin, Laos, Cambodia, Annam) will be organised at reasonable prices.

ATTRACTIONS OF ALL KINDS: Military Bands, Theatres, Circuses, Concerts, Aquatic Sports, Balloons, Ascensions, Fireworks, &c., &c. will be provided.

REDUCED PRICES will be charged by all Steamship Lines running to Haiphong, from whence Hanoi may be reached in a few hours by Railway or Steamer.

NUMEROUS First-Class HOTELS and CAFES assure every accommodation to visitors at moderate prices.

For FURTHER INFORMATION apply to the French Consulates in the Far East.

P. THOMAS.

Commissaire-General de l'Exposition de Hanoi.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1902.

1809

CARBOLINEUM-AVENARIUS

USED FOR OVER 25 YEARS.

IN CASES OF ACUTE AND CHRONIC GOUT.

TRADE MARK.

IN TINS OF 45 LBS.

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IN TINS OF 45 LBS.

NET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

The YUEN HING CHEUNG Firm carrying on business at Mongkok Road, Yuenat, in the Colony of Hongkong, as Engineers.

THE Business of the YUEN HING CHEUNG Firm hitherto carried on at Mongkok Road, Yuenat, in the Colony of Hongkong, is being wound up. All persons having Claims against the above-named YUEN HING CHEUNG Firm are requested to send a statement of their Claims to the undersigned on or before the 15th day of July, 1902.

Dated this 1st July, 1902.

MOUNSEY & BRITTON,

Solicitors.

Nos. 39 & 41, Des Vaux Road.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO'S NEW YORK LINE.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"ASAMA,"

Captain F. E. Bennett, will be despatched for the above port on or about the 15th August.

For Freight, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1902.

1809

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "HEATHBURN,"

FROM NEW YORK, STRAITS AND MANILA.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 7th July, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 10th July, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 7th July, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO., LD.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1902.

1812

BAY VIEW HOTEL.

NOTICE.

CHANGE OF PROPRIETORSHIP.

All Claims against the above Hotel must be sent to the undersigned on or before the 1st day of July, 1902, and be delivered after that date will be recognised. And all Accounts due to the above Hotel must be settled on or before the 2nd day of July, 1902.

A. HARPER, Proprietor.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1902.

1706

CARTRIDGES.

NOBEL'S SPORTING BALLISTITE.

Absolutely Smokeless and Water-resisting.

For Sale by the Undersigned at the following Prices per 12 Rounds:

Primrose Cases ... \$8.25

Pegamoid Cases ... 8.60

Ejector Brass Cases ... 9.25

5 per cent. discount on orders of 1,000 and over.

Apply to

HONGKONG
BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BOOKBINDING

DAILY PRESS OFFICE.
The only office in China having European
taught workmen. Equal to Home Work

FURNITURE WAREHOUSEMEN
A CHIEF & CO., Established 1859.
Every Household Requisite. Depot for
Eastman's Kodak Films and Accessories;
17a, Queen's Road Central.

JEWELLERS

MAISON LEVY HERMANOS.
Diamond Merchants and Watchmakers, 40
Watson's Building, Queen's Road. Also
at Shanghai, Manila, Paris and Hilo

PHOTOGRAPHER

M. MUMFAY, JAPANESE ARTIST.
Portrait and Group Enlargements and
also colouring Photos and relief Photos
Views of China and Manila. Work
done for Amateurs. No. 8a, Queen's
Road Central.

PRINTING

DAILY PRESS OFFICE.
Proofs read by Englishmen.

STOREKEEPERS

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.
Navy Contractors, Shipchandlers, Sail-
makers, Provision and Coal Merchants,
Praya Central, next Hongkong Hotel.

BISMARCK & CO.
Navy Contractors, Ship Chandlers,
Provision and Coal Merchants, Sail-
makers, &c. Fresh Water supplied to
Vessels in the Harbour

KWONG SANG & CO.
Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Provisioners,
Coal Merchants, Hardware, Engineer
Tools, Brass and Iron Merchants,
144, Des Voeux Road.

MORE & SEIMUND.
43 and 45, Des Voeux Road, Shipchandlers,
Sailmakers, Riggers, Commission Agents
and General Storekeepers; Sole Agents
for Shipowners' Commission ("Grey-
hound Brand") and Blundell's
Spence & Co.'s Composition

WATCHMAKERS

DROZ & CO.
10, Queen's Road Central. Repairs of
Watches and Clocks by competent
European experts at moderate rates

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.
AN EXPERIENCED PORTUGUESE
CLERK for Canton.
ARNOLD, KARBURG & CO.
Hongkong, 20th June, 1902. [1780]

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.
FOR ONE MONTH, A SMALL HOUSE OR
FLAT, unfurnished or furnished.
State Rent required.
Address—
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 19th June, 1902. [1896]

WANTED.
BY THE AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., a
young ASSISTANT. Must understand
General Office Work and Typewriting.
Apply by letter only.
Hongkong, 28th June, 1902. [1772]

SITUATION WANTED.
ENGAGEMENT as GOVERNERS
desired.
Apply—
S. Y.
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1902. [1737]

BRITISH NORTH BOERNE.
WANTED.
AN EXPERIENCED FOREMAN for a
Government Timber Mill. Must be
thoroughly acquainted with the erection
and management of Timber-Bating Machinery.
Forward copies of recent testimonials and state
salary required to
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS.
Sandakan.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1902. [446]

NOTICE.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by
an Order of the Supreme Court, of
Hongkong made on the 18th day of May, 1902,
under Section 58 of "The Probate Ordinance,
1897," the time for Creditors and others to send
in their claims against the estate of
JAMSETJEE JAMNABAI EWOON
WALLA, late of Victoria in the Colony of
Hongkong, Broker, deceased, who died on the
28th day of March, 1902, was limited to the
15th day of July, 1902.

Claims against the above mentioned Estate
may be sent to the undersigned
H. K. H. LINES,
Solicitor for
Messrs. Francis Hornum & Co. Agents
and Johannis "Grosvenor" Katak
the Executors,
54 Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1902. [1498]

BONZOLINE BILLIARD
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The Most Perfect
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FOR IVORY BALLS.

BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS 2 1/2
PRICE Rs. 30 per set

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BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS,
60 & 61, Banting Street,
CALCUTTA. [3913]

TO LET

GODOWNS at WANCHAI, suitable for
Storage of Yarn.
Apply to—
EDWARD OSBORNE,
Secretary,
The Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Company, Ltd.
Hongkong, 13th May, 1902. [1379]

HOUSE No. 13, GAGE STREET. Six
Rooms.
Apply to—
E. A. DE CARVALHO,
C. F. DE CARVALHO.
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1902. [1277]

"BISNEZ VILLA," FORKULUM.
Immediate Possession.
Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 24th March, 1902. [89]

OFFICES at 6, QUEEN'S ROAD
CENTRAL.
Apply to—
G. GIRAUULT.
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1902.

TO LET.
NO. 3, "MAGDALEN TERRACE,"
MAGAZINE GAR.
Apply to—
SPANISH PROCURATION.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1902. [977]

TO LET.
"BARNESFOOT," UPPER RICHMOND
ROAD.
Apply to—
DEACON & HASTINGS,
10, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 14th June, 1902. [1165]

TO LET.
OFFICES in GROUND FLOOR of DES
VOEUX ROAD and ICE HOUSE STREET.
For Particulars, apply to
THE MEDICAL HALL.
Hongkong, 10th March, 1902. [755]

TWO OR THREE LARGE ROOMS,
suitable for Offices, on first floor of No. 1
Ice House Lane.
Apply to—
THE MANAGER.
Hongkong Ice Company, Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1902. [1267]

TO LET.
A NEW EUROPEAN HOUSE situated
on the North Spur of Morrison Hill. It
has a splendid view, and enjoys the full benefit
of the south-west monsoon.
For Particulars apply to—
W. LYSAUGHT,
151, Wanchai Road.
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1902. [1555]

NOS. 6, 8, 10 and 12, CASTLE ROAD,
and
Nos. 7, 9, 11 and 13, SEYMOUR ROAD.
Immediate Possession.
Apply to—
WO KEE & CO.
No. 288, Des Voeux Road Central.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1902. [1778]

GODOWNS at BOWRINGTON. Cheap
Rental.
Apply to—
AHMED BUMJAHN.
Hongkong, 11th January, 1902. [235]

13 EUROPEAN HOUSES: Nos. 20, 24,
28, 30, 32, 34, 40, 44, 46, 48, 50,
and 56, LEIGHTON HILL ROAD.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON LAND
AND LOAN COMPANY, LTD.,
No. 8, Queen's Road West.
Hongkong, 30th April, 1902. [1259]

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION,
Nos. 5, 18, 20 and 21, BELLEVUE
TERRACE.
AT PEAK, No. 4, CAMERON VILLAS,
Unfurnished, and "THE EYRIE," Furnished,
from 1st August.
For all Particulars, apply to—
TURNER & CO.
Hongkong, 25th June, 1902. [1756]

NO. 11, MACDONNELL ROAD.
HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit
Road.
HOUSES at CAUSEWAY BAY, facing the
Polo Ground.
A HOUSE in RIZON TERRACE.
GODOWNS at BLUE BUILDINGS.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 13th June, 1902. [71]

TO LET.
NO. 3, QUEEN'S GARDENS.
Apply to—
G. C. ANDERSON,
4, Pedder Street (Ground Floor).
Hongkong, 13th March, 1902. [809]

"TANG YUEN,"
MACDONNELL ROAD.
ROAD AND RESIDENCE.
Apply to—
IRBY and WELL-FURNISHED
ROOMS. Unfurnished View of Harbour.
Apply at the House at FAIRBANK & CO.
Queen's Road.
[1065]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.
MRS. GILLANDERS,
"GLENWOOD,"
21, CAUSEWAY ROAD.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1902. [1025]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.
COMFORTABLY FURNISHED
ROOMS, with Bath.
Apply to Mrs. MATHER,
Hongkong, 1st January, 1902.

PRINCE TSAI CHEN
IN ENGLAND.

Prince Chen arrived at Marseilles by the P. and O. steamer *Australia* on the 25th May. The Chinese Minister in Paris had proceeded to Marseilles to meet the envoy. He had intended to land at Plymouth, but, in consequence of the roughness of the passage from Singapore to Aden, he decided to land at Marseilles, and, after resting there a day or two, to come direct to London. Accordingly he left on the 25th ult., and coming straight through, his Imperial Highness reached Dover on the 25th May, being met by Mr. Verney, representing the Foreign Office, who handed to his Imperial Highness a telegram from the Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, bidding him, in the name of the King, welcome the distinguished envoy. Sir Halliday Macartney, English Secretary to the Chinese Legation; Mr. J. Duncan Campbell, Secretary to the Special Embassy, G.C.M.G., Inspector-General of Chinese Customs, were also present. The envoy and the large retinue crossed the Channel in the steamer *Tiger*, which, like the Chinese Imperial Standard at the summit of the Dragon, on a yellow ground. This is the first occasion on which this flag has ever been flown on a cross-Channel steamer. The *Dover* made an excellent passage, and the voyage was evidently of the utmost interest to the Chinese, who, with one exception, have never before visited England. The white cliffs of Dover they not happily alluded to as the "great wall of England." A large crowd assembled on the Admiralty Pier to witness the Prince's arrival. As soon as the steamer was moored, Mr. H. Verney, Mr. J. Duncan Campbell, and Sir Halliday Macartney, with two Chinese secretaries from the Legation, boarded the vessel, as also the Mayor and the Town Clerk (Sir Wollaston Knocker) of Dover. The interview took place in the state saloon, and there the Mayor (Mr. Hermon-Movill) addressed his Highness as follows:

Imperial Highness.—As representing the ancient town and Port of Dover it is my privilege to offer you a cordial welcome to the shores of Old England. I believe it is 500 years since the first Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Commerce was concluded between Great Britain and China. It was the first treaty of the kind, and was followed by treaties with other Powers on similar lines. Subsequently came the Treaty of Tientsin, which has been in force for the last 40 years, and, as I understand, now under revision. Great as has been the trade under this treaty it is hoped that the revised will still be a greater expansion of trade and the corresponding growth of friendly relations between the two countries. In selecting your Imperial Highness as a Prince of the Imperial Family of China, the most ancient Empire in the world, to represent His Majesty the Emperor of China at the Coronation of our beloved Sovereign King Edward VII. his Imperial Majesty shows that he recognises the importance of developing the commercial interests of both countries, and I venture to hope that your Highness's stay in England will be most agreeable one, and that you will take back to your great Empire in the East a good impression of the resources and civilisation of the West.

Sir Cheung Ling Chung, K.C.M.G., Counselor of the Chinese Special Embassy, made the following reply:—"Your Worship, His Highness desires us to thank you for your friendly expression of welcome on this his first landing on the shores of this great Empire—an Empire of whose institutions and prosperity he has read and heard so much. His Highness feels himself highly fortunate to have the honour to represent his august Sovereign at the auspicious event of His Majesty King Edward's Coronation. It is his sincere wish that the results of so friendly a mission will tend to strengthen the good relations so happily existing between the two countries, and his Highness hopes that what he will hear, see, and learn in this country will be of benefit to his beloved land, to his august master, and to himself."

The party then proceeded to the saloon carriage and, having so arranged, travelled as far as Horse Hill, attached to the ordinary boat train, the saloon being taken to Victoria as a special. Here the Royal waiting-room was thrown open, and the platform was carpeted with crimson cloth. On the platform were Colonel the Hon. Sir W. J. Colville (the King's Master of the Ceremonies). He wore a brilliant staff uniform with orders, and his scarlet coat contrasted admirably with the costumes of the staff of the Chinese Legation, who were present. The retiring Chinese Minister was prevented by illness from attending, and it was understood that his successor was absent because he has not yet been able to present his credentials. The barriers were lined with spectators, who evinced the greatest interest in the proceedings. When the train drew up at the platform Sir W. Colville approached the door of the saloon in which Prince Chen and a few privileged ones had travelled, and cordially welcomed the Special Ambassador, and the slightly-built wearer of the Yellow Robe entered the saloon in converse with the representatives of the Lord Chamberlain. Meanwhile the members of his suite were exchanging salutations in a series of obeisances with the Legation staff. Sir William Colville drove with the Prince and his Counselor to the Hotel Cecil, where his Excellency Chang Tsi-ye, the new Minister to the Court of St. James's, was in waiting.

THE FRENCH IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

The Paris representative of the *Times* sends that journal the following from a correspondent who writes with an intimate knowledge of the subject:—"The French Government is beginning to lift the veil very slightly from the scene of its military operations in Central Africa. Another battle has been fought, costing the life of a brilliant officer, in the eastward march towards Wadai. But a very important and serious change is visible now in the character of the fighting. It is no longer with the races of pure black such as were met with in Bornu that the French have to deal. Sooner almost than was expected, the Senussi are making themselves felt, and with the help of the semi-Moored tribes north of the black belt who line the caravan routes they are preparing to dispute the advance on Wadai. To any one acquainted with Central African affairs it has long been known that the black races present no serious difficulties even to small military expeditions equipped with modern guns and officers by the timid blacks of Central Africa are almost nil, but the advent of the Arab element has brought a sterner factor into the problem, which may oblige the conquering Power vastly to increase its military forces in those regions; a long, difficult, and expensive process. The accounts of the latest fight confirm this view. The battle of Bir Alali has shown that the French are now in contact with that fanatical Arab element against which Lord Kitchener had to contend in the Sudan. Far from fleeing at

the first onset, which is usually the case with the blacks, the Arabs resolutely charged the French troops formed in square, and allowed themselves to be exterminated, while the French troops were obliged to bring their artillery into play and to make a bayonet charge to secure their victory. The followers of the Senussi were left in the dust by the wilder, less disciplined, and more truly a cruel Targui, but they stood their ground. There is good reason to suppose that the actual military strength of the French in Central Africa is too weak to make a further move towards the Senussi stronghold a prudent measure. That this view is held in certain quarters seems to be borne out by the fact that it is already hinted that the French may not attempt themselves with negotiating with the Sultan of Wadai for a protectorate only, and not annexation, competing diplomatically with the Sultan there for the exchange of French influence against that of the Senussi. To some extent this may be possible, and the prestige of the recent victory may not be without its effect on the minds of the weak blacks so prone to join hands immediately with the strongest. Still, if the French are not in a position to follow up their victory with rapidity, the Senussi will find time to stiffen the backs of the Wadai rulers.

In any case, one effect of the conquest by the French, whether by the establishment of a protectorate or by annexation, will be to effectually put an end to all caravan trade with the north and Benghazi. The Senussi will stand masters between the Turks and the French. But here they are on ground of such vastness and difficulty for military operations that it is almost impossible to conceive that the French Government can harbour the ambition of pursuing their military operations to the limits assigned to them by the convention of 1899 in the north-east direction, and using Wadai or any part of Central Africa as a base. The problem of reaching Wadai from the French Congo, the shortest in actual distance from the sea—in practice insurmountable for the reason that human portage is a necessary over considerable distances. Although from the north, through Tunis or Algeria, the distances are much greater, there are many countervailing advantages. The caravan can be used, and as a means of transport it may be considered with the stage coach. The French must therefore find means of opening up the caravan routes from the north, if they are to derive any benefit from these poor regions. Meanwhile there is another curious element to be considered. So far we have no authentic news of the doings of the Turkish expedition sent to the interior of Benghazi, nor of a similar expedition on the way to the south of Egypt. However, the opinion of the Sultan of Turkey in these regions it will be a very serious matter if—by no means an improbable story—he decides to support the Senussi either secretly or openly in resisting the French march northwards to his boundary in Cyrenaica, and to preserve the trade as far as possible with his hinterland, at least to Wadai. It is much to be feared, however, that the practical results of the present operations will be the complete extinction of all trade between the centre of Africa and Europe except through the Niger Territory, from Bornu, and that also must for a long time be very limited. As regards Tripoli and its caravan trade, it is inevitably doomed to extinction now from Wadai, just as it was extinguished from Bornu by the advent of Babai to the Sultanate of that country and his seizure of all the property belonging to Tripoli merchants. The Arab is essentially a cautious trader, and the extinction of the trade is not difficult to prognosticate. In its place will come the unrest and excitement of religious fanaticism, such as followed the capture of Khartoum by the Dervishes in the Sudan when General Gordon was killed. With the French in Wadai, the Senussi, who have become in the Moslem world the successors of the Mahdists, will certainly close all connection with the north. Meanwhile, however, the French are inclined to hope that it may be possible to negotiate with the Senussi on a friendly basis for the opening of trade with the north by the usual caravan routes, to which end their religious establishments are being respected. It is difficult to pronounce a decisive opinion regarding the possibility of a peaceful arrangement with the Senussi, which their past history and their religious fanaticism make somewhat improbable; but much will depend on the attitude the Sultan of Turkey may adopt in the matter.

ZETLAND LODGE, NO. 325, E.C.
A REGULAR MEETING of ZETLAND
LODGE will be held at the FREE-
MASON'S HALL, Zetland Street, T.O.D.V.
(TUESDAY), the 1st July, at 8.30 for 9 P.M.
precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially
invited to attend.
Hongkong, 25th June, 1902. [1753]

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Estimates, Designs, and Quotes on Application.
All descriptions of Granite for Export.
Hongkong, 17th October, 1901. [1101]

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These Limes have been tested by experts, and found to be SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER FOUND IN CHINA. All houses should be lime-washed with this Lime. It gives an odour of sweetness, keeps off vermin, it is a decided check on plague and other pestilential diseases, and it is invaluable for building purposes, having been tested and found to give 60 to 70 lbs. to the square inch breaking strength.

Orders will be received and testimonials can be seen and prices quoted on application to
G. E. WARREN & CO.,
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Hongkong, 16th June, 1902. [1679]

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Will be glad to send STAMPS on approval
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Is also prepared to purchase used POSTAGE
STAMPS in Large or Small Quantities for Cash.
AGENTS WANTED.
15 to 25 per cent. Discount Allowed. [155]

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AGENTS for the above Company, are pre-
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Hongkong, 3rd July, 1901. [1796]

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Hongkong, 16th May, 1892.

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SIEMSEN & CO.,
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Hongkong, 29th May 1895. [27]

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Hongkong, 16th November, 1872. [25]

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Hongkong, 2nd April, 1900. [29]

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Hongkong, 7th February, 1901. [473]

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at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO.,
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Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. [118]

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Agents for the Phoenix Fire Office.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1902. [1573]

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DOUGLAS LAPAIAK & CO.,
Agents for the Phoenix Fire Office.
Hongkong, 17th August, 1897. [23]

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TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1891. [1839]

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Hongkong, 19th March, 1902. [1658]

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OF
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DR. M. H. CHAUN,
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From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
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1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's
2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier.
3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard.
4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

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LONDON &c. via PORTS OF CALL	PARRAMATTA	Brit. str.	2 m.	F. J. Fox	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 31st inst. at Noon.
LONDON	STENTOR	Brit. str.	2 m.	E. Spicer	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 3rd inst.
LONDON	ALCANTARA	Brit. str.	2 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 11th inst. at Noon.
LONDON	SARPENED	Brit. str.	2 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 10th inst.
LONDON & ANTWERP via SUEZ CANAL	ULYSSES	Brit. str.	2 m.	Clark	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	On or about 15th inst.
LONDON & ANTWERP	TELEMACHUS	Brit. str.	2 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 5th August.
LIVERPOOL DIRECT	IDONEUS	Brit. str.	2 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 16th August.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG	TYDEUS	Brit. str.	2 m.	Madon	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th August.
BREMEN, HAVRE & HAMBURG	STRASSBURG	Ger. str.	2 m.	W. Thompson	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 4th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SADO MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.		NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 12th inst. at Daylight.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	PRINZ HEINRICH	Ger. str.	2 m.	Schmidt	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 10th inst. at Noon.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SAMBIA	Ger. str.	2 m.	Bahle	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 15th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	O. FRED LAISZ	Ger. str.	2 m.	Fuchs	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 30th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	WURZBURG	Ger. str.	2 m.	von Blunzer	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 14th August.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	KONIGSBERG	Ger. str.	2 m.	Mayer	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 23rd August.
NEW YORK via PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	SHIMOSA	Brit. str.	2 m.		DODWELL & CO. LIMITED	On 10th September.
NEW YORK via SUEZ CANAL	INDRAMATTO	Brit. str.	2 m.		JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK via SUEZ CANAL	RAIDORSHIRE	Brit. str.	2 m.	Thomson	SHAW, TOMES & CO.	On 20th inst.
NEW YORK via SUEZ CANAL	BENGLUECH	Brit. str.	2 m.	Davis	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	On or about 15th inst.
NEW YORK via SUEZ CANAL	COMET	Brit. str.	2 m.		REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	VERONA	Brit. str.	2 m.	F. P. Brouet	CARLOWITZ & CO.	On 19th inst.
NEW YORK via SUEZ CANAL	ASAMA	Brit. str.	2 m.	H. Pybus, R.N.R.	SHAW, TOMES & CO.	On or about 15th August.
NEW YORK via SUEZ CANAL	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	2 m.	H. Mowatt	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 16th inst. at Noon.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI &c.	OLYMPIA	Brit. str.	2 m.	J. Treadbridge	DODWELL & CO. LIMITED	To-morrow.
VICTORIA, B.C. & Tacoma via JAPAN	SHISANO MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.	M. J. Curran	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th inst. at 4 P.M.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & Seattle via SHANGHAI &c.	INDEVELLI	Brit. str.	2 m.	St. John George	PORTLAND & ASIATIC S.S. CO.	On 27th inst.
PORTLAND, OREGON	ATLANTIC	Brit. str.	2 m.	E. W. Haswell	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 17th inst. at 10 A.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	KUMANO MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.		NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 26th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	TAITVEN	Brit. str.	2 m.	Bollen	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 15th inst.
TRIESTE, &c. via SINGAPORE, &c.	MARIA VALERIA	Brit. str.	2 m.	A. G. Cabitt	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On or about 12th inst.
YOKOHAMA via SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	BANCA	Jap. str.	2 m.	J. W. Wale	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 4th inst. at Daylight.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TAMBA MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.	W. Townsend	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 18th inst. at Daylight.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SANUKI MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.	C. H. Butler	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 20th inst.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KASUGA MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.	H. Fraser	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 25th inst. at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	MIKE MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.	M. Yagi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 25th inst. at Noon.
MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KWANGYANG	Brit. str.	2 m.	Schulz	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 4 P.M.
TIENSIN	LUONGMOON	Ger. str.	2 m.		SIEMSEN & CO.	On 1st inst. 2nd inst.
SHANGHAI	PERIN	Brit. str.	2 m.	A. G. Cabitt	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 4th inst.
SHANGHAI & KOBE	WHAMPOA	Brit. str.	2 m.	T. Ogata	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On or about 4th inst.
SHANGHAI	VALTITA	Jap. str.	1 m.	K. Sudaiki	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 6th inst.
SHANGHAI SWATOW & AMOY	DAIJIN MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	T. Saito	MIYOSHI BUSSEN KAISHA	To-morrow.
FOOCHOW via SWATOW & AMOY	MAHOUTE MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	Gibson	MIYOSHI BUSSEN KAISHA	On 9th July.
AMOY via SWATOW & AMOY	HAIRONG	Brit. str.	2 m.	Tate	DODGAS LARPAK & CO.	To-day, at 11 A.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & TAMSUI	YUENSHANG	Brit. str.	2 m.	Reife	MIYOSHI BUSSEN KAISHA	To-day, at Noon.
MANILA	LAISANG	Brit. str.	2 m.	Payne	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	To-day, at 4.30 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	KAOSHIMA MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.	K. Kori	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 5 P.M.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE & COLOMBO	BIKANG	Ital. str.	2 m.	Musio	CARLOWITZ & CO.	On 11th inst. at Noon.
BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE & COLOMBO	HIROSHIMA MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.	T. Mura	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 18th inst. at Noon.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
June 29, ERNEST SIMONS, French str., 2,102.
Dunlop, Fremy, Marseilles 1st June and Saigon 27th. Mails and General—MESSAGERS MARITIMES.
June 30, BENGOLO, British str., 1,820. Jas. Potter, London and Singapore 23rd June, General—GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
June 30, ELA, German str., 1,772. Schouwandt, Hongkong 28th June, Coal—JENSEN & CO.
June 30, GLENFALLOCH, British str., 1,434. Bainbridge, Singapore 24th June, General—CHINESE.
June 30, HEATHBURN, British str., 2,740. Keith, New York and Manila 27th June, Oil—DODWELL & CO. LTD.
June 30, HALLOUS, Dutch str., 1,070. J. Bijn, Palembang 24th June, Oil—ARNHOLD, KARLSRUHE & CO.
June 30, KAGOSHIMA MARU, Jap. str., 4,401. K. Kori, Kobe 24th June, General—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
June 30, KONG BEN, German str., 802. Ziegenbein, Bangkok 24th June, Rice and Tonkin—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
June 30, PEKIN, British str., 2,522. W. B. Palmer, Bombay 14th June, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.
June 30, SOPHIE RICKMERS, German str., 2,262. H. Pape, Moscow 22nd June, Coal—ARNHOLD, KARLSRUHE & CO.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
30th June.
Kobe, British ship, for Astoria.
Lungmoon, German str., for Shanghai.
Peking, British str., for Manila.
Sofia, Norwegian str., for Shanghai.
Tingnan, German str., for Swatow.
Victoria, Swedish str., for Amoy.

DEPARTURES.

30th June.
CHINATA, Japanese cruiser, for Formosa.
Formosa, British str., for London.
30th June.
CHITTOU, British str., for Australia.
ERNEST SIMONS, French str., for Shanghai.
FEICH, No. Chinese str., for Canton.
Hok, French str., for Haichong.
KINSHU MARU, Japanese str., for Seattle.
Loksan, British str., for Swatow.
Srinet, French str., for Europe.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

30th June.
KRODER DOCKS—
Kangkon DOCKS—Dr. H. J. Kuer, Sang-Cosmos.
VESSEL DOCK—
June 11, BROS PASSED ANER.
March 10, from Nippon, Forterof, Kida.
June 11, Dutch str., for Shanghai.
Hubert, June 11, from, Koning Willem I.
June 11, German str., for Amsterdam.
Mik 5, from Philadelphia, for Him Baskie.
June 13, Norwegian str., for Nagasaki.
Freemantle.
June 15, Dutch str., Koningin Wilhelmina.
Bakker, from Amsterdam for Batavia.

VESSEL ON THE BERTH.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL (WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PHILIPPINE PORTS).
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
1902.
"SHIMOSA" 6th July.
"BRABMAR" 10th July.
"ATHOLL" 20th July.
"HEATHBURN" 31st July.
"BIRMINGHAM CASTLE" 31st July.
"LEINNOX" 31st July.
"AFRIDI" 31st July.
For Freight and further information, apply to DODWELL & CO. LTD., Agents.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1902.

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Hongkong, 28th June, 1902. [177]

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